## GREAT BARGAIN SHOE SALE! AT THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE STORE, 3 S. MAIN STREET.



La. BUCKLE ARCTICS, 50 CTS.

This is Acknowledged by ALL PATRONS to be the CHEAPEST SHOE HOUSE in the Great Northwest. The bulk of our stock was bought at about 50 CENTS ON THE DOL-LAR, and put on sale by us at the Central Location on

Main Street, Next to Parchen's.



LADIES' RUBBERS, 25c., 40c., and 50c. MISSES' RUBBERS, 25c. and 35c. CHILDRENS' RUBBERS, 20c. and 30c.

We Invite Everybody to Call and Examine our Prices, Styles, etc. If you don't want to buy now, you will then know where to come when you do,



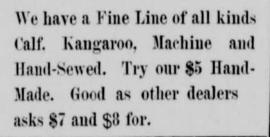
Mens' Sizes. \$1.50



Children's SCHOOL SHOES.

10

MEN'S CONGRESS SHOES.





An Elegant Fitting Kid Shoe, Flexible Sole, Opera or Common,

FOR \$2.65.

Glazel Pongola, \$2.00. \$2.50 and \$3.00 WORTH DOUBLE



Ladies' Opera or Toe Slippers in Great Variety, FROM 50c. UPWARDS.

Children's Grain Spring Heel.

ALL SIZES,

50e., 65e., 75e., 85e and \$1.00.



## SHORT WORDS OF WISDOM

A Lesson for Teachers as Well for Those Who Speak and Write.

Short Words Best Express the Meaning and Bear the Most Fruit.

The Famous Address of the Late Horation Seymour Before the New York School Commissioners.

We publish below an address made by the late ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, before the school commissioners of that state at Utics, in 1878. It is upon "The Use of Short Words," and it is itself a model of the subject of which it treats. Our language is so complex, so full of words derived from other tongues, that it is hard for the public speaker or writer to confine himself to the use of simple Anglo-Saxon terms of expression. But there is no doubt that much that is said and written might be as well and often better expressed in words that are as easily understood by the many as by the cultured few. It is true that a knowledge of words big and little, in our language is desirable -more desirable than a knowledge of different languages. It will enable one to employ with more accuracy and more effect the little words so necessary to be used when the people are to be informed or in structed. But it is the fault of many who undertake the work of informing and instructing that they employ their knowl edge rather for the display of their accomp lishments than for the benefit of those who listen to them. Like the spendthrift, they exhibit and squander their wealth where favors are not really appreciated and are soon forgotten. The little words that everybody understands are the best for the main uses of the world, and they are truly the words which "fitly spoken, are like ap-ples of gold in pictures of silver."

THE USE OF SHORT WORDS. This world is a great schoolhouse, in which through life we all teach, and we all learn. Here we must study to find out what is good and what is bad, what is true and what is false, and thus get ready to act and what is false, and the in some other sphere. What we are at the end of this life we shall be when the next begins. We must spare no pains, then, when we teach others or ourselves, when we teach ourselves. We teach teach ourselves. We teach ourselves. We teach ourselves by what we read and hear and think—others by our words. We must take care that we think and speak in a way so clear that we do not cheat ourselves or mislead others by vague or misty ideas. We must put our thoughts into words, and we must get in the way of using these in thought with the same care we use when we speak or write to others. or misty ideas. We must put our thoughts into words, and we must get in the way of using these in thought with the same care we use when we speak or write to others. Words give a body or form to our ideas, without his they are apt to be so foggy that we do not see where they are weak or false. When we put them into a body of words we will, as a rule, learn how much of truth there is in them, for in that form we can turn them over in our minds. If we write them out we find that in many cases the ideas we thought we had hold of fade away when put to this test. But if they prove to be real or of value, they are thus hot only made clear to us, but they are in a shape where we can make them clear to others. We have a proof of how much we thus gain when we state to others our doubts, for, as a rule, we find that Mr. Webster made up this scene in

solve them when we do this before we hear what they have to say. In most cases what we say to others, not what they say to us when we consult them, settles our

We must not only think in words, but we We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art which those must gain who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar or through the press. To do this in the right way, they should use the short words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men. They are the best for the teacher. which have the same sense to all classes of men. They are the best for the teacher, the orator and the poet. If you will look at weat has been said in prose or in verse that comes down to us through many years, which have struck all minds, and that men most quote, you will will find that they are in short words of our will find that they are in short words of our own tongue. Count them in Gray's Elegy, which all love to read, and you will find that they make up a large share of all that he uses. The English of our Bible is good. Now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verses in which you find them. Take that which says "O. ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from wrath to come?" There is one long word which oneth not to be in it.

you to flee from wrath to come?" There is one long word which ought not to be in it, viz., generation. In the old version the word "brood" is used. Read the verses again with this term and you will feel its force: "Oh, ye viper's brood, who hath warned you to flee from wrath to come?"

When Daniel Webster made a speech he told those who put it in form for the press to strike out every long word. If you will study the things he said or wrote you will find they were mainly made up of short, clear, strong terms, although he sometimes used those for the sake of the sound. No other man could paint with words as well as he. He could draw in a way so clear that those who heard him felt that they had seen that of which he feit that they had seen that of which he spoke. I have always thought that on the trial of John P. Knight for murder the jury found him guilty not because the proof was so strong, for the judge thought it weak, but for the reason that Mr. Web-ster put before them the scene of an old death in a way so graphic that they mistook his speech for proof. To show this, I give this extract from what he said "The deed was executed with a degree of self-possession and steadiness equa

to the wickedness with which it was planned. The circumstances, now clearly in evidence, spread out the whole scene before us. Deep sleep had fallen on the destined victim and on all befallen on the destined victim and on all beneath his roof. A healthful old man, to whom sleep was sweet—the first sound slumbers of the night held him in their soft but strong embrace. The assassin enters through the window already prepared, into an unoccupied apartment. With noiseless foot he passes the lonely hall, half-lighted by the moon; he winds up the ascent of the stairs and reaches the door of the chamber. Of this he moves the lock by soft and continued pressure, till it turns on its hinges without pressure, till it turns on its hinges without noise; and he enters, and he beholds his victim before him. The room is uncom-monly open to the admission of light. The face of the innocent sleeper is turned from the murderer, and the beams of the moon, rest.ng on the gray locks of his aged temple, show him where to strike. The fatal blow is given, and the victim passes without a struggle or a motion from the

his own mind. It is clear that there could have been no proof of much of it. No eye could have seen what took place at that be led to look at every book in his library, have been no proof of much of it. No eye time, for the man and his victim were alone; yet no one reads Mr. Webster's speech who does not feel that he saw it all, so well did

does not feel that he saw it all, so well did he paint it out with his clear words.

William H. Maynard, a very able man, who stood very high in this country and this state, once wrote out a speech for the Fourth of July in words of one syllable save names. His strength was very much due to the fact that in thought and speech he made it a rule to use as few words as he could, and those that were short and clear. If he had lived out his term of three-score years he would have been known as one of

the great men of our state.

I do not mean to say that the mere fact that the word is short makes it clear, but it is true that most clear words are short, that most long words we get from other tongues, and the mass of men do not know exactly what they mean, and I am not sure that scholars always get the same ideas from them. A word must be used a great deal, as short ones are, before it means the same

thing to all.

We love to get clear ideas when we talk with others. We have a strong proof of this in the case of a small band of Indians who live in Madison county. They are a few of the Oneidas who did not go west with their tribe. I was struck with the fact that them: Why is it you speak in your family in Indian, not English? I have known you all my life, but it is hard for me to find out what you want when you come to me. All other races learn to speak English in a few years after they come to our land. You and your tribe have always been here. You live near our great cities, but you do not find it easy to us. Why is this? He said: "I'll tell you. I want to say something to you about an old man." And then he tried for sometime to set out the marks of age, and he made bad work of it. You see I find it hard to tell you about an old man in English, but in Indian I sey—he is like an old tree, dead at the top; that tells it at once. That's the way we talk with one another in Indian, and we like it best." So this little band stand out against our speech because theirs is the most clear and simple to them. This shows how strong is the love of clear thought and clear ideas with all kinds of

Those who wish to teach or to lead others must first learn to think and to speak in a clear way. The use of long words which we get from other tongues not only makes our thoughts and our speech dim and hazy, but it has done somewhat to harm the morals of our people. Crime sometimes does not look like crime when it is set before us in the many folds of a long word. When a man steals and we call it "defalcation." we are at a loss to know if it is a blunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth, and we are told that it is a case of "prevarication," it takes us some time to know just what we should think of it. No man will ever cheat himthink of it. No man will ever cheat him-self into wrong-doing, nor will he be at a loss to judge of others, if he thinks and speaks of acts in clear, crisp terms. It is a good rule, if one is at a loss to know if an act is right or wrong, to write it down in a short, straightout English. It may be said that if we carry this too far we may cramp ourselves too much; that our language has

be led to look at every book in his library, and thus he finds many things.

There is another gain when we try to use only short words. To bring them in and keep all others out we have to take a great many views of the topic about which we write or speak. In this way we start many new thoughts and ideas that would not otherwise spring up. I am sure if this plan is tried men will be struck with many phases brought to their study that they plan is tried men will be struck with many phases brought to their study that they would not see if they used the words in the usual mode. In this way men not only learn more about words, but more about the topics of which they write, for they will not be able to carry out their plan without looking at their subject on every side. Dr. Johnson loved long words. But when he wrote in wrath to Lord Chesterfield he broke away from the fogs, and cloud and

broke away from the fogs and cloud and roar of his five-syllable terms, and went at roar of his nve-syllable terms, and went at his lordship in a way so terse and sharp that all can see that he felt what he said. In other ways we gain by their use. They show that we know and mean what we say, and thus have weight with those who hear us, and they kindle in other minds the feeling which move us. No one, who means in a deep, strong way what he says, ever pauses to unfold long words of Greek or who live in Madison county. They are a places to unfold long words of Greek or few of the Oneidas who did not go west with Latin origin, nor speaks in a their tribe. I was struck with the fact that while they and their fathers had for many years lived in the heart of the state, yet they keep their own tongue, and it is hard to the point. The fact that they come to for them to speak in ours. I said to one of them: Why is it you speak in your family feel what we talk about. On the other contents of the cont our lips is strong proof that we know and feel what we talk about. On the other hand, when we try to tell things oo great for the mind to grasp, we fall into the use of great, long-winded phrases. If we talk without thought, or if we are forced at times to say something when we have nothing to say, then, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, we may use words of "learned length and thundering sound," To say of one that he s a wordy man, is the most clear and sharp sketch we can give of one who speaks much

sketch we can give of one who speaks much and thinks but little.

Love nor hate, nor zeal, ever waste their force by the use of involved or long-winded phrases. Short words are not vague sounds which lull us as they fall upon the ear. They have a clear ring which stir our mind or touch our hearts. They best tell of joy or grief, of strife or peace, f life or death. They are felt by all, for their terms mean the same thing to all men. We learn them in youth; they are on our lips through all days, and we utter them down to the close. days, and we utter them down to the close of life. They are the apt terms with which we speak of things which are high or great or noble. They are grand words of our tongue; they teach us how the world was made. "God said, 'Let there be light, and there was light."

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS—TO JOHN RANN:
You are hereby notified that I. James A.
Gillfillan, your co-owner, have, in accordance with Section 2.324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended
in labor and improvements upon the Marathon
quartz lode mining claim, which is located in
Stemple (unorganized) mining district, Lewis
and Clarke county, Montans, for the two years
ending December, 1888, and December, 1889, the
sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) lawful money
of the United States, and you are hereby further
notified that unless you contribute your proportion
of such expenditures, together with interest and
costs, within ninety days after the complete service of this notice by publication, all your right,
title and interest and claim in and to the above
described quartz lode mining claim will become
the property of the undersigned, your co-owner,
who has performed the work and made the required expenditures thereon. The description of
the above quartz lode mining claim will be more
fully described by referring to the county records
of Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, where said
quartz lode claim was duly recorded.

Frst publication Jan. 19, 1899.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—NOTICE 18 hereby given that the co-partnership of Kuphal & Leopold is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and that the firm of Kuphal & Schumacher, successors to the said firm of Kuphal & Leopold, will pay the outstanding indebtedness of the said firm of Kuphal & Leopold, and is duly authorized to collect all accounts due and owing

onthorized to collect all accounts due and owing to said firm.

F. W. KUPHAL, BERNHARD LEOPOLD, F. C. SCHUMACHER.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 18, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin C. Brooke, whose postoffice address is Belona. Lewis and Clarke county. Montana, has this day filed application for patent, under the mining laws of congress for 1,500 linear feet of the Rebuke lode, bearing gold, silver, and other minerals, with surface ground 6.0 feet in width, situated in Stemple (unorganized) mining district, Lewis and Clarke county. Montana, in section 34, township 12 n., range 6 w., which claim is recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of Lewis and Clarke county and described as follows: Beginning at cor. No. 1, from which the sw cor. of sec. 34, twp 12 n., r. 6 w., bears s. 15 deg. 50 min., w 6,732 feet, thence n. 55 deg. w. 1,500 feet to corner No. 2, thence s. 2 deg. 30 min., c. 746 feet to corner No. 3, there s. 56 deg. w. 1,500 feet to corner No. 4, thence n. 2 deg. 30 min., w. 746 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

With magnetic variation at 20 deg. 45 min. cast, embracing 20,38 across from which an area of .02 acros is excluded, being in conflict with lot 1,104, and not claimed, leaving net area claimed of 20,36 acros, upon which a notice of said application was posted the 16th day of January. 1840. The adjoining claimants to these premises are on the north, the Gloster, lot No. 41 A., on the cast, lot 74 and lot No. A.

S. W. Langhous R. Register. APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

First Publication Jan. 19, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the Boulder Chief Mining and Milling company that a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of Shober & Rowe, in Helena city, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m. of said day.

day.

The object of said meeting is to organize a new company and to make said stock as rescable when changed from the old company to the new one.

Given under our hands this 18th day of February, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.
C. L. DAHLER.
T. H. CLEWELL.
J. L. KOONTZ.
THOMAS GOFF.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Boulder Chief Mining and Milling company. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Boulder Chief Mining and Milling company.

You are hereby notified that a meeting or the
stockholders of the Boulder Chief Mining and
Milling company will be held at the office of Shober & Rowe, in Helena city, state of Montana, on
the 5th day of April, A. D. 1830, at 7 o clock p.
m of said day. The object and purpose of said
meeting is to sell or dispose of the entire propeerty of said Boulder Chief Mining and Milling
company to the best interests of said company.

Given under our hands this 18th day of February, A. D. 1899.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.
C. L. DAHLER.
T. H. CLEWELL.
J. L. KOONTZ.
THOMAS GOFF.
Trustees.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—ESTATE OF JOHN
Rogan, deceased. Notice is hereby given by
the undersigned administrator of the estate of
John Rogan, deceased, to the creditors of, and all
persons having claims against the said deceased,
to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers,
within four months after the first publication of
this notice, to the said administrator, at the office
of Danford & Evans. Main street, Helena, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction
of the business of said estate, in the county of
Lewis and Clarks.

Dated at Helena, Montana, February 25, 1890,
CHRISTMAS G. EVANS.

First publication, Feb. 25.

TOCKHOLDERS' MEETING-NOTICE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Sun River Canal company will be held at the law office of Ashburn K. Barbour, in the Masonic Termole building, at the city of Helens, Mont., on Friday, March 11, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering the proposition of selling and disposing of all the lands, ditches, canals, reservoirs and other properties of said company, situated in Cascado and Chotean counties, Montana, and out of the proceeds of said sale paying the debts of said company; and for the purpose of considering such other business as may be presented to said meeting. All stockholders are requested to be present. By order of the Board of Trustees, HENRY KLEIN, Secretary, Helena, Mont., March 4, 1890.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE FIRST annual meeting of the stockholders of the Copper Bell Mining company will be held at the office of Word & Smith, in the city of Helens, state of Montana, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of trustees for the cusuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. S. HOWELL,
Secretary

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, 
HELENA, Mont., December 30, 1839, 5

Notice is hereby given that Alonzo K. Proceett,
F. J. Shaffer and T. W. Welter, whose posteffice
address is Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, state
of Montana, have this day filed their application
for a patent for 1.500 linear feet of the Dom Pedro
lode, 700 linear feet of the Evans lode, and 500
linear feet of the Redemption mime or vein, each
bearing gold, silver and other metals, with sunface ground, respectively 600, 300 and 600 feet in
width, situated in Rock unorganized mining district, county of Lewis and Clarke, and state of
Montana, and designated by the field notes and
official plat on file in this office as lots number
66, 67 and 68, in township 13 north, range 7 west
of principal base line and meridian of Montana
territory, said lots No. 96, 67 and 68 being described as follows, to-wit:

The Dom Pedro lode, lot 66, beginning at the
northeast corner No. 1, from which rock initial
point No. 1 bears N. 3d deg. 37 min, E. 6, 664-4 feet,
and running thence S. II deg. 15 min, E. 000 feet;
thence S. 82 deg. 45 min. W. 1,500 feet; thence N.
11 deg. 15 min. W. 600 feet; thence N. 82 deg. 34
min. E. 1,500 to the place of beginning at corner No.
1. from which rock initial point No. 1 bears N.
62 deg. 29 min. E. 6,174 feet, and running thence
8, 25 deg. 25 min. E. 700.1 feet; thence N. 77 deg.
29 min. E. 38 feet; thence N. 77 deg. 29 min.
W. 55s feet to the place of beginning, containing
8,44 serves.

And the Redemption lode, lot 68, beginning at
corner No. 1, from which Rock initial point No.

W. 55s feet to the place of beginning. containing 8.44 scres.

And the Redemption lode, lot 58, beginning at corner No. 1, from which Rock initial point No. 1 bears N. 54 deg. 37 min. E. 1,084.4 feet and running thence 8. 11 deg. 15 min. E. 600 feet; thence N. 67 deg. 31 min. E. 900 feet; thence N. 11 deg. 15 min. W. 600 feet thence S. 67 deg. 31 min. W. 900 feet thence S. 67 deg. 31 min. W. 900 feet thence S. 67 deg. 31 min. east, containing 12.16 across.

Mugnetic variation 29 deg. 15 min. east, containing a total area of 41.22 across.

The location of these mines is recorded in the recorder's office of Lewis and Clarke county, state of Montans.

The adjoining claims to the Evans lode are, on the cast the Alpha lode, lot 40; on the west the Badger lode, lot 65, and on the east of the Redemption lode the G. V. Gipe lode, lot 50.

First publication, Dec. 31, 1889.

PAVING MAIN STREET—BY RESOLUTION of the City Council, at a regular meeting, held february 25, 1890, it was crisered, upon a petition of a majority of the owners of the frontage on a portion of Main street, that the committee on streets and alleys, in conjunction with the city attorney and city engineer, be authorized to advertise for proposits for paving said Main street, from Cutler street to Helena avenue, in accordance with the specifications prepared by the city engineer and the prayer of said petitioners under sec. 4, art. 7, of the charter of the city of Helena.

Sealed proposals for paving Main street from

Index sec. 4. art. 7, of the charter of the city of Hielena.

Sealed proposals for paving Main street from Cutler street to Helena avence will be received at the office of the city cierk, room 7, Holter block, in the city of Helena, until 12 o'clock noon, March 18, 1899.

Hids must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$506, as a guaranty that each party-tendering a bid will enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer, Pittsburg block.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

Ch'm Com. on Streets and Alleys.

Helena, Mont., March 3, 1890.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—ESTATE OF Renjamin H. Greene, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the under-sized administratrix of the estate of Benjamin H. Greene, deceased, to the creditors and all persons having claims ragainst the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary combers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of A. C. Botkin, city of Helena, country of Lewis and Clarke, Montana, the same being the place for the transaction of the basiness of said estate, in the country of Lewis and Clarke.

Dated at Helena, Mont.; March 3, 1890.

EMMELINE D. GREENE, Administratrix of the estate of Benjamin H. Greene, deceased.

First publication March 5, 1800.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING GARBAGE-PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING GARBAGE—Sealed proposals for the removal of garbage for the year beginning April 1. 1880, will be received at the office of the City Clerk, room 7, Holter block, until Saturday, March 13, 1880, at 12 o'clock m. Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Machal in the City Hall.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$100, payable to the order of the city of Helena, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract in accordance with his proposal. proposal.
The city reserves the right to reject any and all

Dated Helena, Mont., Feb. 28, 1870. E. C. RICHARDS, Chairman of Com. on Streets and Alley